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* An evaluation of all reports on Soviet military supply shipments that entered the Soviet Zone of Germany by rail via the border crossing points during the period from 1 September 1951 to 30 April 1952 results in the following tabulation.

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Number of railroad cars:

Month	Ammunition	Fuel	Ration Supply	Articles of Clothing	Weapons and Equip- ment	Tanks and Tank Spare Parts	Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Spare Parts	Airplanes and Airplane Spare Parts	Medical Equip- ment	Uniden- tified Military Goods	Total	Remarks
September 1951	628	50	78	8	20	110	5	14	19	120	1,052	An increase of ammu- nition shipments took place
October 1951	511	26	56	13	2	114	25	21	0	99	869	
November 1951	687	58	82	3	50	162	58	37	0	118	1,215	An increase of ammu- nition shipments took place
December 1951	1,266	86	105	13	39	154	8	39	5	40	1,755	An increase of ammu- nition shipments took place
January 1952	361	42	45	1	28	141	120	25	0	66	829	The first arrival of MiG-15 planes and tanks
February 1952	303	16	39	0	10	141	173	199	0	88	969	Beginning of the motor vehicle exchange pro- gram and arrival of MiG-15 planes
March 1952	133	60	22	0	0	109	841	87	0	19	1,271	Continuation of motor vehicle exchange pro- gram; arrival of last tank shipments; arrival of MiG-15s
April 1952	383	121	49	4	183	84	1,251	139	0	47	2,261	Continuation of motor vehicle exchange pro- gram; arrival of guns; arrival of MiG-15s

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25X1 * [] Comment. The identification of most of the supply shipments, which passed through the Frankfurt/Oder border crossing point as shipments of military goods, was made on the basis of information [] of consignees and receiving stations, which allowed a compilation of incoming supply shipments according to the items of supply. Only a small percentage of shipments could not be identified. The regular supply per month amounted to about 1,000 carloads, i.e. an average of one supply train of 33 cars per day. This indicates that, to a great extent, the Soviet Army is drawing supplies from the Soviet Zone of Germany, namely: ration supplies, except tea, buckwheat and makhorka; articles of clothing and equipment; medical equipment; motor vehicle spare parts; a percentage of signal equipment; and fuel. It is assumed that only admixtures for special gasoline, some lubricants and antifreeze are supplied from the U.S.S.R. Supplies regularly coming in from the U.S.S.R. include: ammunition which is not manufactured in the Soviet Zone of Germany, weapons and equipment including airplanes, tanks and motor vehicles, and tank and motor vehicle spare parts. It was observed that supply shipments exceeding 1,000 carloads per month resulted from special operations in certain classes of supply. This was the case in September, November and December 1951 and, so far as could be learned, in May 1952, when an increase in the volume of incoming ammunition was noticed. This increase is understandable in view of the fact that the troops are holding their summer maneuvers and the depots required refilling. []

25X1 [] an order was issued stating that ammunition depots must be kept filled to capacity. As 10,000 to 15,000 tons of ammunition is stored in each depot, 75,000 to 100,000 tons of ammunition are stored in the Soviet Zone of Germany. This amount, which includes the ammunition with the troops, is equal to 6 to 8 issues of ammunition. An increase in the arrival of weapons and equipment has been observed since the beginning of 1952. A total of 525 K1G-15s were issued to the Twenty-Fourth Air Army prior to 17 May 1952. []

25X1 [] The army received about 110 T-34 and JS-3 tanks during the period from January to the end of March 1952. A considerable number of new motor vehicles arrived after mid-February 1952. About 4,700 new motor vehicles, mostly trucks, were issued directly to the troops prior to mid-May 1952. Dead lining of old vehicles, mostly of American origin, started in March 1952, and 2,500 to 3,000 old vehicles had been sent back to the U.S.S.R. via Frankfurt/Oder by the middle of May. The GOFG has a total of about 55,000 motor vehicles, of which about 7 to 8 percent, i.e. about 4,000, have to be withdrawn from traffic and exchanged against new vehicles each year.

25X1 [] it is deduced that about 1,500 new vehicles are assigned. The purpose of issuing so large a number of new vehicles is to meet the motor vehicle exchange program which covers all troop units and, at the same time, improve the motorization of group and army units. A similar motor vehicle exchange operation was carried out by the Soviets from July 1950 to April 1951, when the vehicles underwent complete overhaul in German work shops and were subsequently returned to the troops. At the end of April and the beginning of May 1952, about 700 artillery pieces of all calibers arrived in Fuerstenwalde. The guns were to be issued to the Volkspolizei.

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